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## MEMPHIS APPEAL SATURDAY. : : MARCH 29, 1879.

HON. J. C. MACCABE. Clapp and Hanson, our State senators, in their earnest and patriotic efforts to adjust the State debt, have been reinforced in the house of representatives by Captain J. C. Maccabe, whose recent speech is published below. His views will be found just and

wise. He said:

The people of Tennessee were looking anxiously to their ropresentatives for a just settlement of the State debt. He presumed every man on the floor was honest in his intentions and was anxious to have the question settled as soon as possible. He was opposed to a forty cent tax, but would favor a lifty cent tax. In other words, he favored the acceptance of the best terms that could be effected with the bondholders. The State was only able to pay fifty or sixty cents on the dollar. He had a too high appreciation of the honer of the State to support a measure tooking to a repudiation of the debt. The State could be compelled to pay every dollar of these bonds. It would be unjust in him to stand up there and say that the debt should not be paid. It would be unjust to his constituents. He appealed to the house to enact something practicable. If we could compromise at lifty cents, by all means let us do it. Let us make the best settlement that we can, but let it be just to all parties concerned. If the governor recommends a forty-cent tax, we should act on that and submit it to the people for their ratification. He believes that this general assembly is as honest as any that had ever met here; there had been less tampering with its meanbers, if, indeed, there had been any tampering at all, and he appealed to them to settle this question satisfactorily to the people and bondholders. He believed that the debt was sucred and dinding upon the State. The bonds were issued under the sanction of the cansiliation, and the people would not sustain a proposition tooking to a cushonest ac justiment of the debt. The morality and intelligence of the State were opposed to reputiation in any shape, while on the other side there was nothing but dish, heavy and demapogery. I am told that by urging an honest settlement of this question, I am placing myself on the side of Republicans alike to adjust this matter honessly, and not present the plinable plea that we are too poor to pay more than tony cents on the dollar. Wh

A PRACTICAL RELIGIOUS PROB-

the religion he taught would spread to the which we published a few weeks since, showed most distant nations. His idea, evidently, made the truth known, such would be the wen by the force of the example of those exemption whatever from taxation; or Florwho "so let their light shine before men as | ida, where ninety cents is paid; or Louisiana, to giorify our father who is in heaven." The | where one dollar and forty-five cents is paid; long centuries until now have passed away or South Carolina, where seventy cents is and, as yet, the very natural expectation of paid. Tennessee escaped congressional rethe divine teacher is unfulfilled. Not being construction, and was never subjected to the considered the next best thing was adopted, | that disastrous time with a claim of inability which was to send persons to tell the heathen to meet our obligations that is not well of its superiority. Sometimes christians founded. The State tax in Texas is fifty error and taken their lands from them; in the hundred dollars of property, and no State China a way was made for the entrance of debt to be provided for in either, and in the complish by their errors, had forbidden. bear the same price that they do in Tennessee. Whatever christian people and governments | Labor is no more nor less remunerative, while might have done not calculated to raise their | the business of manufacturing has brought religion in the eyes of those sitting in dark- | better returns in Tennessee than in the States these messengers have gone forth, often their lives-men of whom the world is not | by their own chosen officials. You ask for | worthy. With many failures there have an explanation of our indifference to public been brilliant successes. The greatest hin- obligations in the face of an ability superior drances in these men's way has been the to that of most of the States named. I anconduct of their brother christians, as is swer that this indifference is only apparent, seen to-day among the Indian tribes of our and if the public debt is not adjusted now own country. Instead of God being glorified by good works, there is robbery, craelty, and the soul-destroying whisky-barrel. One of the most able and honored of the modern messengers of the cross was the Rev. R. Moffatt, whose daughter Dr. Livingstone married. Mr. Moffatt was very successfu among the natives of South Africa; the natives were won over in large numbers, and the Lord's song was sung in a strange land, not to silent harps, but with joy and gladness. His converts were among the very Zulu nation with whom the English are now at war. When christian influences were pro ceeding so successfully, it was piti'ul that christian settlers around them should be guilty of what has always been done toward savages; but such was the result. The Zulus, finding that they were becoming victims, as our own western Indians have been, arose against the injustice. Those who had learned the missionaries' religion had learned with it that they also were men, children of the same Father as those who sought to oppress them, and they resisted the intruders who were mis using the power they had obtained. That resistance was not wanting in maniy courage, as the hapless fate of the recently conquered soldiers has demonstrated. Among the spoi taken from the Zulu wagons are found bibles, prayer-books and hymn-books in abundance. Though going to fight for their independence against the white man, the converts did not forget the God the white missionaries had preached to them. When they went out to ly sixty thousand dollars, upon which the battle the bible and the books of their worship were taken with them, showing how deeply the lesson of religion has struck its roots into their souls. For there they sought courage in their extremity, there they looked for aid lic high-schools, as well as the erection of when death found them in the battle. There is something very touching in this, and no ville almost the same appearance of briskgood man can help but deplore that the land ness which was visible upon her thoroughthat sent the bible, now sends a sword that will perhaps destroy all that Moffat built up is estimated that from one hundred thousand so grandly. Natural as such a regret appears, there are expressions of a very different dollars will be spent here in building this feeling. In the St. Louis Republican we find the following: "The son of a prominent will make Clarksville one of the liveliest will be spent nere in building this season. This sum, added to the money paid the commandant of the Commandant Presbyterian clergyman of Illinois, writing places south of the Ohio river. from Cape Town, South Africa, under date of February 11th, says: 'At Kuruman, well known as an important field of mission work, there is nothing left but the evidence of a nual meeting of the stockholders of the Pitts- ready on Thursday at latest. Your troops there is nothing left but the evidence of a good intention. It is said to be one of the prettiest spots in Atrica. It was the home of Rev. R. Moffat, who tried for many years to enlighten the natives, but apparently all his work has been thrown away. At Kuruman there is a splendid block of buildings, costing over one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Many a poor little child in America and England has contributed its mite toward this mission, but, aputed its mite toward this mission, but, aputed its mite toward this mission, but, ap-

parently, the money had better have been expended in satisfying the juvenile cravings for fire-crackers, candy, tin-trumpets, etc. Some of Rev. Mr. Moffat's old pupils, and all of their children, are fighting the whites, butchering innocent women and children, and playing smash generally. In all the wagons captured by our forces from these incorrigibles, bibles, prayer-books and hymnbooks, both in the Kaffir and Dutch languages have been found." How the misionary's efforts to save souls comes to nought, because the Zulus resist injustice, we cannot see. A sense of manlines as an immortal being, and a love of freedom, are among the hings christianity arouses, and the christian Zulu would be none the less a defender of his country and his rights than his heathen brother. This is not the light in which the uatter is regarded however, as the following verse, from a song now popular in London,

"To-morrow! God hasten to-morrow!
That, with sabre and rifle and gun,
We may wipe out this chapter of sorrow,
And slaughter each Zulu-born son!"

The New York Herald has for some time admitted into its columns a discussion of the uestion "Is christianity a failure?" How son's assurance that the money given in aid of Moffat's mission had better been devoted to fire-crackers, candy and tin-trumpets, asist in giving a reply to the question?

TENNESSEE AND VIRGINIA. In almost every paper we have opened for the past four or five days we find the following: "In the Virginia legislature the senate tall for the settlement of the State debt passed the house to-day by a vote of 76 to 50. The afternoon papers are jubilant over the passage of the bill." How proudly does this information contrast with daily dispatches from Nashville, announcing that every proposition for a settlement of the ustice to creditors and sustain the credit of the State. The people of Virginia are allars worth of property, while Tennessee in- present

Bouled ment prop-per debt. 81,000.

\$51,934,204 \$816,686,872 \$5.00

28,410,045 148,584,557 3 80

11,982,909 123,132,638 7 00

10,444,500 226,221,718 5 00

11,207,270 117,480,580 7 00 94.095.000 10 00 177,000,000 11 00

ic the advice to summon M. de Rocheboust These figures should eat to the vitals and dister the eyes of those who oppose a settlement of the State debt at any price. The up this point. You have seen that General total assessment of property in Virginia is Ducrot advised M. de Rochebouet to make only three hundred and sixteen millions, that of Tennessee is two hundred and twentythree milli ns. The bonded debt of Virginia Rochebouet telegraphed to General Ducrot: is nearly fifty-two millions; that of Tennesse: "Nothing settled. Send Miribel to me to is nearly twenty-five millions, and the bondlers propose to reduce it forty cents, as follows: "Tell General de Rochebourt which would reduce the State debt to only that Miribel accepts the post of chief of the see. A number of citizens visited the vener-The founder of christianity expected that fifteen millions. Governor Porter, in a letter staff, but cannot leave his room for two or able patriarch during the day to extend con the dishonesty of repudiating the debt on the staff. The new prime minister was accordwas that, when his sacred messengers had plea of poverty. He said: "It is not true that ingly drawing from the latter not only in-Tennessee is too poor to submit to a greater spirers, but co-operators. The Rochebouet State of Tennessee, his natal day being the influence of the example of whole nations tax than ten cents on the one hundred dol- ministry was installed. On the twenty-fourth twenty-fifth of March, 1797, consequently he bound by the bonds of christian affection, lars of taxable property. The State has the chamber by 315 votes to 207. It did not just, peaceful, pure, and overflowing with more abundant resources than Ala- retire. Its language from the tribune was a filled many positions of honor and trust, holy charity, that all other nations would be bama, where one hundred is paid, with no the divine teacher is unfulfilled. Not being construction, and was never subjected to the able to win the heathen by showing the exignominy of carpetbag rule, and yet we shame them, among others to call in the sale of State bonds, in which he was unusu cellence of religion in practice, what was the State that bere the heat and burden of arms belonging to private persons to Fort ally successful. He was ever engaged in all had made war upon the ignorant slaves of cents, in New Jersey it is thirty-five cents on fear that certain corps will not lend them used in the construction of that line. the christian teachers through compelling golden State of California the State tax is for the government of the country to sanction | seventy-three and a half cents, in Kansas fifty | ment cannot be counted upon. Is this true the sale of opium to its subjects, cents, in Ohio twenty-nine cents, and in all of by the merchants of a christian nation, a the States named, the local or municipal tax prise premeditate to dread resistance on the thing that heathen authority, in ignorance is equal to our own. Times are hard alike in part of the troops? Suspicion and fear seem of what ecclesiasticism and sectarianism ac- all of these States, agricultural productions to have stolen into their breasts.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

and vindicate her own good name.'

Excellent Harvest Prospects-Wool Crop Better-Strike Against Chinese Beamen-Other News.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.-Australian advices to February 27th: Harvest prospects are excellent; more space has been applied for at the New South Wales exposition than can be given; the deficiency in the wool crop is not so great as thought, it is now estimated at guity thousand bales; at Queensland the strike of the seamen against the China-New Zealand news has been received to March 4th: A fire-damp explosion in Kaitingota mine, near Otoga, February 21st, killed thirty men who were in the mine at the time; subscriptions for the benefit of the widows and orphans are being collected. Honolulu advices to March 19th: State's sugar crop good; Governor Kihi is dead; the native population of the kingdom has decreased over four thousand since 1872, it is

now lifty-eight thousand. Clarksville Prospering. The Clarksville correspondent of the Louis ville Courier-Journal states that from the present outlook there will be but slight diminution in the demand for laborers and artisans in Clarksville the present season. The rection of the new courthouse, to cost nearoundation work is already in progress, the completion of Elder's operahouse, and the tobacco exchange, upon which work was discontinued during the severe winter, the overing in and finishing up of the two pub- Eighth corps at Bourges: The military com-

Railway News. WHEELING, W. VA., March 27 .- The an- tenth corps at Rennes: Endeavor to be

WHAT FRANCE ESCAPED.

Report of the Investigation into the Proposed Coup D'Etat of 1877-Evidences of Treasonable Intentions - De Broglie and De Rochebouet.

London Times: In the chamber of deputies at Versailles on Saturday, March 8th, M. Brisson ascended the tribune and presented, amid profound silence, the report of the com-mission on the crisis of 1877. The reading of this report occupied one hour and a quarter. The report begins by recalling that the chamber had referred to the commission both the acts of the sixteenth of May minis try and certain events in the first fortnight November in 1877-a proof that it connected both with a concerted plan for changing the form of government. During the first period the chief object was to force universal suffrage to rescind its vote of 1876 and give a majority adverse to the republic, for which purpose the constitution was vio-lated, laws trampled under foot, individua liberty illegally infringed, the magistracy incited to partisanship; corruption, fraud, vio-lence and terror resorted to. During the second period the authors of the sixteenth o May were organizing the means of making up by force for the absence of national assent, and what was then attempted or mediwill the London song and the clergyman's tated threw light on the real designs of the original scheme. General de Rochebouet, who was com manding at Bordeaux, is summoned to Paris on the eighteenth of November by telegrams,

in which no mention is made of the inten-tion to make him prime minister, and begging him simply to come to Paris on the fol lowing day and call at the Eiysee. General de Rochebouet had, however, doubtless some notion as to the motives for which he was summoned to Paris, for he immediately teleriaphed to General Ducrot, the commandant of the eighth corps at Bourges, as follows: 'I am summoned to Paris by Marshal Mac-Mahon. You can imagine the feelings experience in regard to the proposals which may be made to me. I shall be this evening and to-morrow (Tuesday) at the hotel Vouillemont, Paris." The fact that General de Rochebouet addresses himself to General Ducrot in these terms makes it extremely tate debt has been defeated. Virginia has probable that in previous interviews and increased the rate of taxation, in order to do | correspondence the formation of a cabinet of uilitary influence had been d scussed and that General Ducrot was no stranger to the plan. The latter, in fact, does not besitate. ready taxed five dollars on one thousand dol- and at once replies to M. de Rochebouet: "In circumstances you poses only one dollar of taxes on a thousand poses only one dollar of taxes on a thousand are allowed to make the changes in the minisdollars worth of property. To show how terial personnel and the garrisons of Paris other southern States are taxed to sustain the and Versailles which seem to you indispencredit of the State, we publish the following sable on your own responsibility. Count on deputies, shall be nominated by it to take in my fullest co-operation. I am writing to its name all the requisite measures to conduct This telegram authorizes the supposition that General Ducrot was aware of the mission reserved for General de Rochebouet. Instead of yielding to the nation, preparations are being made to resist it. Can it be fancied that the ministers of the sixteenth of May still in power are in ignorance of this esolution and these preparations? Was it the Duc de Broglie, chief of the retinng

cabinet, who gave the president of the repul

INSTALLATION OF THE MINISTRY. The reliminary inquiry will doubtless clear e al Miribel is General Ducrot's chief of the cessors; still, the coup de force seems in St. Jean. The reply of the Lyons commandant contains this passage: "I do not doubt that you will proclaim the state of siege by selves to the premeditated coup de force. On the fourth of December the minister of war "I am told that the Ninth regi-Are there any measures to be taken?" What, then, did the promoters of the enter-PROOF UNANSWERABLE.

The following telegram is dated December corps, Bourges: In reply to your ciphered telegram, and conformably to the verbal inagency, the ballot is as free there as it is with tween the eighteenth of November and the conference, for the following telegram was sent off on December 6th: "Minister of war to the Commandant of the Eighth corps upon terms that are just and acceptable to at Bourges: I authorize you to come to Paris on Sunday. A Dufaure cabinet is at present the people and to the creditor, the State will n formation." These words show that for rouse herself like a strong man after sleep General Ducrot and M. de Rochebouet the political question outweighs everything. An marshal's refusal to give way on the ques-The two telegrams of the seventh of December sufficiently show what sentiments animated the promoters of the enterprise.

From this moment measures of detail are adopted to insure the carrying out of their resolutions. TREASON MOST FOUL. On the ninth of December the intendant of the Fifth army corps addresses the fol-lowing telegram to the sous intendants of Blois, Auxerre, Melun, Fontamebleau, Sens, and the sub-prefects of Joigny, Provins, Montargis, Vendome and Romorantin: "Have immediately conveyed into each bar-racks, so as to be ready at the disposal of the oops-infantry, cavalry and artillery-two lays mobilization rations, including preserved meat. For the horses, two days oats. end me word." We shall see further on that this measure was not taken solely in the area of the Fifth corps. On the tenth of De-cember two fresh telegrams are exchanged between the minister of war, the president of the council and General Duc: ot: "The minister of war to the commandant of the mission will meet to-morrow (Tuesday)

rps to the minister of war at Paris: I will taken. Such at least is the conclusion we drew from the two following telegrams: in the letter handed me by Commandant Gossard." "Twelvth of December. The minister of war to the commandant of the

chosen; the military arrangements were saved and the orders for putting the plant into execution were given. Lastly, as n still more to prove that there was in all this only a political conspiracy, and that no coningency of insurrection justified these pre parations, as soon as a constitutional ministry is formed everything is countermanded by

the command of his army corps. The report then dwells on the petition of Major Labordere, who shows-that General Rochebouet's instructions to the commander of the army corps at the beginning of Deember were not posted, but sent by officers of his staff; that two days' field rations were conveyed on the eleventh of December to the rracks of the Fourteenth infantry regimen at Limeges; that on the same day the drilling of the conscripts just arrived was begun by teaching them exclusively how to load that on the thuteenth all the officers were ummoned in field uniform with their revolvers, the sold are being ready to take arms, and the officers' horses saddled in the court. The report quotes the major's account of the orders given in case of disturbances at Limoges—how the crowd was to be dispersed, and how, after the usual summons, the solliers were to fire, without regard to the women and children the crowd would probably put in front. The report agrees with the major that all this, coupled with the tele grams above quoted, indicated a coup d'etat, especially as the same orders were given elsewhere. On that very day, moreover, the minister of the interior telegraphed to several prefects: "Les idees de resistance l'em-portent à l'Elysee." The report urges that the enterprise of the sixteenth of May was not designed to obtain the assent of the nation, for in that case its authors would have resigned at latest on their first defeat in the chamber, but that it was to change the form of government. Why the conspirators paused at the last moment will, perhaps, be known hereafter.

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT.

The report maintains that the De Broglie abinet formed that design, and that the Rochebouet cabinet figures only as the agent or carrying it out. After recapitulating the various charges it maintains that they fail within the penal code, and that there is serious presumption of the ministry having een guilty of treason and betrayal of trust. It therefore concludes by proposing to the chamber the following resolution: 1. Conformably with article 12, paragraph , of the constitutional law of the six eenth of July, 1875, the chamber of deputies impeaches before the senate the members of the ministry of the sixteenth of May, 1877, headed by the Duc de Broglie, and of the ministry of the twenty-third of November, 1877, headed by M. de Rochebouet. 2. Three ommissioners, taken from the chamber the impeachment before the senate, to which body the present resolution and all the documents collected by the commission of inquiry, shall be transmitted at the earliest

The report was listened to with few inter uptions, and at the close was applauded by he advanced and extreme left, the pure left and the left center maintaining silence.

WELL-DESERVED HONORS

To Tennessee's Patriarchal Historian -Sketch of a Career that Every Good Citizen has an Interest in-The Work he has in Hand.

Knoxville Tribune, 26th: "Yesterday was

he birthday of our esteemed f.llow-citizen Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, president of the State historical society, and historian of Tennes three days, owing to an indisposition." Gen- gra ulations and express their wishes that the 'Sage of Mecklenburg' and his estimable lady may see many returns of the day. Dr tumsey is one of the first-born sons of the of November it was placed in a minority in was eighty years of age yesterday. During ever retaining the confidence of the people preparation. Evidence of it is in plenty. We as postmaster at Mecklenburg, his country shall place the most important items of it before you. Two telegrams from the minister of war, on the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth of November, to the commandant at Marseilles and the commandant at Lyons recommend significant precautions to them among others to call in the commandant at Lyons recommend significant precautions to them. enterprises tending to promote the public welfare, and was active in promoting the completion of the East Tennessee and Geor-Other telegrams express the gia railroad, for which he purchased the rails graduated with distinction at Washington ollege in 1816, and subsequently received telegraphs to the commandant at Toulouse as | the degree of master of arts. Selecting the profession of medicine as an avocation, he was granted a diploma in 1820, and commenced practice in this city on the twenty-eighth of August of that year, having previously received an appointment as sur-geon of Tennessee militia. Dr. Ramsey married a daughter of Captain Crozier, and sister of Hou. John H. Crozier, of this city. At the ripe age of seventy-six years oth: "To the Commandant of the Eighth she retains in a remarkable decorps, Bourges: In reply to your ciphered gree the health and vigor of early womanhood, and visitors to the household ness, messengers were sent to tell them that christianity is a just, merciful, peaceful religion, notwithstanding. Year after year the leaves of the messengers have the leaves of the sent to tell them that are ever pleasantly entertained by her cheer-ful morth of us. These twelve States pay an average State tax of sixty-five cents; it is not ministerial order, even should these officers be convoked for the commissions." On this elegram there are two observations to make- I in this city retains the name. His boyhood suffering, sometimes sealing their faith with us, and their governments are administered first, that General Ducrot came to Paris be- and youth were spent with the pioneer and emigrant, and through a long life of useful fifth of December, seeing that there are ness he has been associated with many of the verbal instructions; second, that the moment public men and principal actors in the scenes for action does not seem distant. The min- so graphically described in the Annals of ister of war and General Ducrot need a tresh | Tennessoe. In his possession are many interesting papers possessed by his deceased father, the late Colonel F. A. Ransey, a coneer of the country, whose life was identi fied with its interests at every period of its growth, up to the day of his death, in 1820 The most important incidents connected with the history of the State transpired within the limits of East Tennessee, and the historian, attempt at conciliation was in fact just then in the preface to his work, remarks talked of; the nation thought an understanding was going to be established between the 'will not be considered disproportionate resident of the republic and the representa- | when it is recollected that it had priority of tives of France. This was the hope of every good citizen. On the seventh of December M. de Rochebouet telegraphs to General Duard treaties with the Indians—and that the a ministry are broken off because of the the western soldiery, the Franklin revolt and dministration—the organization of the tertion of the ministries of war and foreign at-fairs." General Ducrot replied: "Thanks. May the good God and Marshal MacMahon repairing another volume which, be blessed and glorified." [Laughter and exclamations I We will not comment on this cry of triumph extorted from [General present generation, perhaps, can supply. As present generation, perhaps, can supply. As Ducrot by the news that war was resumed between the government and the nation. a reminder of the day, Dr Ramsey yesterday presented to his grandson, Mr. Mel Dickson, a young member of the Knoxville bar, a valuable law library, embracing the best volumes known to the profession.

Canada Ready to Fight for England OTTAWA, March 27 .- In the tariff debat iast night, Mr. Tilly, the finance minister, said Canada was ready to fight for England if need be, and the present tariff was not a isloyal one. For twelve years we had refrained from imposing reciprocal duties on products of the United States. If now we ave imposed such duties, we do so with the public assurance that if the United States

would reduce their duties we would follow On our Most Distant Frontiers, As in our busiest and most populous cities of the eaboard and Interior, Hostetter's Stomach Bittere is pre-eminently popular. Wherever civilization plants its foot on this continent, thither the great tonic soons finds its way. Nor is this surprising, for it is the medicine of all others best adapted to the wants of the western emigrant, be he miner or agriculturist. It is an incomparable remedy for the diseases to which he is most subject and which are liable to be brought on by a change of climate, hardship, exposure, unaccu-tomed air and diet, and miasmatic atmosphere and water. Among these are disorders of the stomach and bowels, rheumatic autments and malations fewers for. corps to the minister of war at Paris: I will call on you to-morrow (Tuesday) at eight o'clock." It was without doubt at this last interview that the definitive resolutions were interview that the definitive resolutions were

NOVELTY IN ART. The art of cycing the hair in five minutes so as to jeceive the whole world, has been discovered. Christadoro's Hair Dye

is the only chemical combination in existence which changes the color of the bair without injuring the the injurinciple which feeds, moistens and sustains the fibres. Christadoro's Hair Preservative. a valuable adjunct to the Dye in dressing and promoting the growth and perfect health of the hair, and of itself, when used alone, a safeguard that protects the fibres from d cay under all circumstances and under all climes. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 93 William street, New York, Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

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Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a Dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulderblade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Wearness; Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headach generally over the right eye, Restlessness with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED. TUTT'S PILLS

are especially adapted to such cases, a single dose effects such a change of feel-ing as to astonish the sufferer. A NOTED DIVINE SAYS: Dr. TUTT: Dear Sir; For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Sgiring your Pilis were recommended to me; I used them (but with little taith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, riles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are with their weight in gold.

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky. The first effect of TUTT'S PILIS is to Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced.

Dr. J. F. HAYWOOD, OF NEW YORK, SAYS :-Few diseases exist that caunot be relieved by re-sring the Liver to its normal functions, and fo-is purpose no remedy has ever been invented that this purpose no remedy has ever been invented them as happy an effect as TUTT'S PILLS."

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General Ill-Health. Wasting Decay, Spermatorrhœa, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Sexual Exhaustion, Spinal Diseases,

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And other chronic allments.

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